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OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			EXAMINER SULLIVAN, DANIELLE D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1616	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/538,924	Applicant(s) TOURNILHAC ET AL.	
	Examiner DANIELLE SULLIVAN	Art Unit 1616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-55 and 57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8, 13, 14, 16-25, 29-35, 37 and 39-42 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 15, 26-36, 43-55 and 57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/13/2005, 10/14/2005, 1/12/2006, 07/17/2006,</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |
| <u>3/28/2007, 4/24/2007, 12/10/2007, 12/26/2007 and 7/02/2008.</u> | |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-55 and 57 are pending. Claim 56 has been cancelled in a preliminary amendment filed on 6/13/2005. Claims 1-7 and 9-12, 15, 26-36, 38, 43-55 and 57 are presented for examination on the merits as they read upon the elected subject matter. Claims 8, 13, 14, 16-25, 29-35, 37 and 39-42 are withdrawn from consideration as being drawn to non-elected subject matter.

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's elected a structuring polymer (nylon 611/dimethicone), a volatile oil (isododecane) and a compound capable of causing a decrease in fusion (octyldodecanol) with traverse. Applicant's state that the species of nylon 611/dimethicone copolymer corresponds to formula III, in claim 15, where R1-R4 are methyl and X is an (oxy)alkylene group. Applicant alleges that the specification contains the disclosed species, Nylon 611/Dimethicone (Dow Corning 2-8178 Gellant), without specifically noting where this is detailed. Side-by-side comparison of Dow Corning 2-8178 Gellant (Figure 2) and Formula III where R1-R4 are methyl and X is an (oxy)alkylene group do not correlate. Furthermore, the definitions of Y and G in formula III have not been specified. The Examiner will search formula III, where R1-R4 is methyl and X is an (oxy) alkylene group.

Applicant's election with traverse of Formula III where R1-R4 is methyl and X is an (oxy) alkylene group in the reply filed on 7/02/2008 is acknowledged. The traversal

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is on the ground(s) that the division of each of these species is unsupported and improper. This is not found persuasive because the specification contains over 13 different formulas for structuring polymers. Additionally, the fact that Applicant has not correlated how Nylon 611/dimethicone and Formula III are the same, shows the complexity of the disclosed structuring polymers.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-7 and 9-12, 15, 26-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Applicant's election of

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the structuring polymer Nylon 611/dimethicone is not supported by the specification and is viewed as new matter.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1, 12, 15, 26-28, 47-50, 52, 54 and 57 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 5, 6, 13, 39-41, 47, 48, 50, 51, 54 and 55 of U.S. Patent No. 7,078,026 (herein '026) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'026 disclose a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III and pigments. '026 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy, octyldodecanol. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined.

Vatter et al. teaches the compound capable of reducing enthalpy, octyldodecanol, is preferred as a non-volatile oil for use in cosmetic compositions to adjust the solubility of the solvent (column 10, lines 48-52). The composition contains silicone polymers and pigments (column 2, lines 14-32). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '026 and Vatter et al. to utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Claim 1, 12 and 15 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1-9 of U.S. Patent No. 6,916,464 (herein '464) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'464 teach a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '464 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy or pigments. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '464 and Vatter et al. to utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '464 and Vatter et al. to utilize pigments. One would have been motivated to utilize pigment in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that they are routinely included in compositions containing silicone gelling agents and octyldodecanol.

Claim 1, 48, 49, 52-54 and 57 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 and 21-23 of U.S. Patent No. 6,958,155 (herein '155) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'155 teach a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III and may further comprise pigments. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '155 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '155 and Vatter et al. to

utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Claims 1, 53-55 and 57 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 and 31 of U.S. Patent No. 7,329,699 (herein '699) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'699 teach a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III and may further comprise colorants. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '699 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '599 and Vatter et al. to utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

The following are provisional ODP rejections.

Claim 1, 3, 12, 15, 53-55 and 57 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1, 4, 5, 12, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26-28 and 33 of copending application 11/342,748 (herein '748) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'748 teach a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III and colorants. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '748 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '748 and Vatter et al. to utilize

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octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Claim 1, 2, 53-55 and 57 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1, 4, 7, 8, 15, 22, 25, 28, 29, 25, 28 and 50 of copending application 11/009,088 (herein '088) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'088 teach a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III and may further comprise colorants. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '088 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '088 and Vatter et al. to utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Claim 1, 12, 15, 53-55 and 57 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1-7, 10 and 13 of copending application 11/254,919 (herein '919) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'919 teach a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III and may further comprise colorants. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '919 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '919 and Vatter et al. to

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utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Claims 1, 12, 15, 26-28, 47-49, 51, 52, 54 and 57 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3, 5, 6, 16, 28, 29, 36, 38, 45 and 46-53 of copending application 10/320,601 (herein '601) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'601 teach a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III and colorants. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '601 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '601 and Vatter et al. to utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Claims 1, 12, 15, 26, 27, 47-49, 51, 52, 54 and 57 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 16, 56, 57, 58, 60-63, 66-75 and 79-85 of copending application 10/166,760 (herein '760) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'760 teach a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III and colorants. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '760 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at

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the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '760 and Vatter et al. to utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Claims 1-3, 12, 15, 26-28, 47-50, 52, 54 and 57 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3, 9-11, 16, 17, 20, 31-33 and 57-76 of copending application 10/166,755 (herein '755) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'755 teach a composition comprising a structuring polymer of formula III and colorants. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '755 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of '755 and Vatter et al. to utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Claim 55 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 74 of copending application 10/733,467 (herein '467) in view of Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500).

'467 teach a method of applying a composition comprising at least one coloring agent and a structuring polymer of formula III. The teachings of Vatter et al. are addressed above. '467 do not teach the compound capable of reducing enthalpy. It is for this reason that Vatter et al. (US 6,475, 500) is joined. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention to combine the

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teachings of '467 and Vatter et al. to utilize octyldodecanol. One would have been motivated to utilize octyldodecanol in a cosmetic composition because Vatter et al. teaches that it improves solubility.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

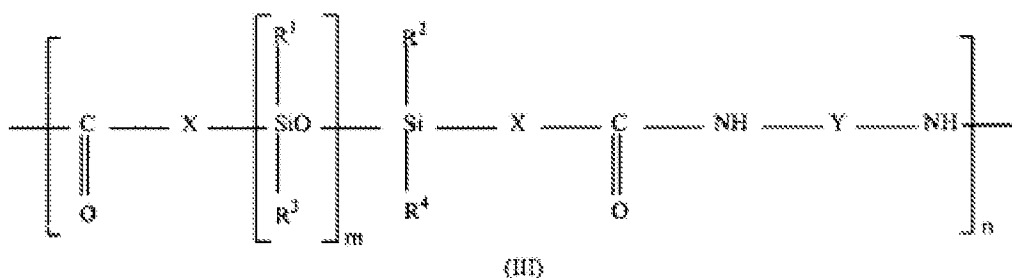
(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-7 and 9-12, 15, 26-36, 38, 43-55 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Calello et al. (US 6,033,650) in view of Petroff et al. (US 5,981,680).

Applicant's Invention

Applicant claims a composition comprising a) at least one pigment and b) a liquid continuous fatty phase comprising B1) at least one structuring polymer and B2) at least one compound capable of reducing the enthalpy of fusion of the structuring polymer.

Claims 12 and 15 further limit the structuring polymer to formula III:



Where R1-R4 are methyl and X is an (oxy)alkylene group. Claim 2 the fatty phase further comprises at least one hydrocarbon oil. Claim 3 the fatty phase further comprises at least one silicone oil. Claim 4 further comprises a volatile oil having a flash point ranging from 35 to 135 C. Claim 5 further comprises at least one volatile oil having a vapor pressure ranging from 0.01 to 300 mmHg, at 25C. Claims 6 and 7 further limit the volatile oil to isododecane. Claim 9 further comprises a nonvolatile silicone oil. Claim 10 specify the fatty phase contains at least 30% by weight of silicone oil. Claim 11 specifies the composition contains 3-89.4% of the volatile oil. Claims 26 and 27 specifies the polymer ranges from 0.5 -80% and 5 to 40, respectively, of the composition. Claim 28 specifies the fatty phase comprises 5-99% of the composition. Claims 29-36, 38, 43 and 44 relate to properties of the compound capable of reducing the enthalpy of fusion, which is identified in claim 44 as octyldodecanol. Claim 45 specifies that the compound capable of reducing enthalpy ranges from 5 to 25 % of the composition. Claim 46 specifies the mass ratio of polymer to the compound capable of reducing enthalpy ranges from 0.1 to 50. Claim 47 further comprises a cosmetic or dermatological active agent. Claim 48 further specifies the active as being selected from an essential oil, a vitamin, a moisturizer, a sunscreen, a cicatrizing agent a ceramide, and mixtures thereof. Claim 49 further comprises and additive selected from a filler, an antioxidant, perfume or mixture thereof. Claim 50 specifies the pigment is selected from zinc, iron or titanium oxide. Claim 51 further comprises a dye(coloring agent). Claims 52 and 53 specifies the composition is a gel or stick (solid). Claims 54

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and 57 specify different cosmetic forms of the composition which include a mascara, lipstick, etc.. Claim 55 discloses a method of applying the composition to humans.

Determination of the scope and the content of the prior art

(MPEP 2141.01)

Calello et al. teaches compositions for cosmetic use having improved transfer resistance. The compositions contain 1-30% polymer, 1-40% volatile solvent, 0.5-30% nonvolatile oil, cyclomethicone and 0.1-80% dry particulate matter, which is largely titanium dioxide (pigments) (column 5, line 49 thru column 8, line 65). The volatile oils include silicone oils and may be formulated as solid or gel (column 2, lines 24-27, column 6, lines 27-39). The ranges vary due to whether the form is a lipstick, mascara, lotion, etc. Calello et al. discloses a composition comprising octyldodecanol 0.5%, titanium dioxide 0.1-9% and isododecane 9% (Example 2). Additional ingredients include humectants, thickeners and sunscreens (column 8, lines 24-27).

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims

(MPEP 2141.02)

Calello et al. does not teach the silicon polyamide of formula III. It is for this reason that Petroff et al. is joined.

Petroff et al. teach the silicon polyamide of formula III. The compound is used in cosmetic compositions as thickening agents (column 2, lines 8-67). The compound is ideal for thickening dimethylcyclsiloxanes and is beneficial to a large number of personal care products (column 4, lines 4-10).

Finding of prima facie obviousness

Rationale and Motivation (MPEP 2142-2143)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Calello et al. and Petroff et al. to utilize the structuring polymer disclosed as formula III. One would have been motivated to include formula III because Petroff teaches that it is a thickening agent and is particularly beneficial when used with dimethylcyclsiloxanes. Calello teaches a composition comprising cyclodimethicone (a dimethylcyclsiloxane) in Example 2 and also teaches the addition of thickening agents, therefore one would have been motivated to select this particular compound for use in thickening the composition disclosed in Example 2.

One would have been motivated to manipulate ranges during routine experimentation to discover the optimum or workable range since the Calello provides the general range of the ingredients. Therefore, one would have been motivated to use the appropriate amount of ingredients in order to make the different forms of the composition.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Mougin et al. (US 5,851,517 and 5, 945, 095) teaches cosmetics containing hydrocarbons, isododecane and octyldodecanol with volatile cyclohexadimethylsiloxanes with thickeners, fragrances, preservatives, vitamins, essential oils, etc.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Danielle Sullivan whose telephone number is (571) 270-3285. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM - 5:00 PM Mon-Thur EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on (571) 272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Danielle Sullivan
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/Johann R. Richter/
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